

--The liquid developers of the invention may be made with any suitable dispersion medium. Nonpolar liquids useful as a dispersion medium are, preferably, branched-chain aliphatic hydrocarbons. These include, for example, ISOPAR<sup>®</sup>-G, ISOPAR<sup>®</sup>-H, ISOPAR<sup>®</sup>-K, ISOPAR<sup>®</sup>-L, ISOPAR<sup>®</sup>-M, and ISOPAR<sup>®</sup>-V. These hydrocarbon liquids are narrow cuts of isoparaaffinic hydrocarbon fractions with extremely high levels of purity. They are substantially odorless, possessing a very mild paraaffinic odor. They have excellent odor stability and are all manufactured by the Exxon Corporation. High-purity normal paraaffinic liquids, NORPAR<sup>®</sup>12, NORPAR<sup>®</sup>13 and NORPAR<sup>®</sup>15 (Exxon Corporation) may also be used. These hydrocarbon liquids have flash points ranging from 69°C to 118°C. All of these dispersion medium nonpolar liquids have an electrical volume resistivity in excess of 10<sup>9</sup> ohm centimeters and a dielectric constant below 3.0. The vapor pressures at 25°C are less than 10 Torr. While ISOPAR<sup>®</sup> and NORPAR<sup>®</sup> are preferred dispersant nonpolar liquids, the essential characteristics of all suitable dispersant nonpolar liquids are the electrical volume resistivity and the dielectric constant. In addition, a feature of the dispersion medium nonpolar liquids is a Kauri-butanol value less than 30, preferably in the vicinity of 27 or 28 as determined by ASTM D 1133. The ratio of thermoplastic resin to dispersion medium nonpolar liquid is such that the combination of ingredients is fluid at the working temperature. In preferred embodiments, the toner particles are present in an amount between about 0.1 to about 15% by weight, preferably 0.3 to 3.0, and more preferably a 0.5 to 2.0 weight percent with respect to the total liquid developer.--

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 19, line 7: \_\_\_\_\_

--Suitable resins include, for example, poly(methyl acrylate) poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(ethyl methacrylate), poly(hydroxy-ethyl

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methacrylate), poly(2-ethoxyethyl methacrylate), poly(butoxy ethoxyethyl methacrylate), poly(dimethyl amino ethyl acrylate), poly(acrylic acid), poly(methacrylic acid), poly(acrylamide), poly(methacrylamide), poly(acrylonitrile), poly(vinyl chloride) and poly(ureidoethyl vinyl ether). Other useful thermoplastic resins or polymers include ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymers, ELVAX<sup>®</sup> resins from du Pont, Wilmington, Del., copolymers of ethylene and an alpha-beta ethylenically unsaturated acid selected from the group consisting of acrylic acid and methacrylic acid, copolymers of ethylene (80 to 99.9%)/acrylic or methacrylic acid (20 to 0%)/alkyl(C1 to C5) ester of methacrylic or acrylic acid (0 to 20%), polyethylene, polystyrene, isotactic polypropylene (crystalline), and ethylene ethyl acrylate series sold under the trademark BAKELITE<sup>®</sup> DPD 6169, DPDA 6182 Natural and DTDA 9169 Natural and DQDA 6832 Natural 7 from Union Carbide Corp; SURLYN<sup>®</sup> ionomer resin from du Pont, Wilmington, Del., or blends thereof, polyester, polyvinyl toluene, polyamides, styrene/butadiene copolymers and epoxy resins.

Other resins include acrylic resins, such as a copolymer of acrylic or methacrylic acid, and at least one alkyl ester of acrylic or methacrylic acid wherein alkyl is 1-20 carbon atoms, for example, methyl acrylate (50-90%)/methacrylic acid (0-20%)/ethylhexyl methacrylate (10-50%); and other acrylic resins including ELVACITE<sup>®</sup> acrylic resins, from du Pont, Wilmington, Del., or blends of resins, polystyrene, and polyethylene.--

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Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 25, line 1:

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**--PREPARATION OF LIQUID DEVELOPER WITH A RECONSTITUTION PROMOTING COMPOUND** One hundred sixty point four (160.4) grams of NUCREL RX-76<sup>®</sup>, a copolymer of ethylene and methacrylic acid with a melt index of about 800, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., 2.0 grams of Alohas( as defined below) powder and 405 grams of ISOPAR-M<sup>®</sup> from Exxon Corporation, were added to a Union Process 1S attritor(Union Process Company, Akron, Ohio) charged with 0.1857 inch (4.76 millimeters) diameter carbon steel balls. The mixture was milled in the attritor, which

was heated with running steam through the attritor jacket to about 80°C to 115°C. for 15 minutes. Next, 107.6 grams of the magenta pigment(Sun Rhodamine Y 18:3) from Sun Chemicals was added to the attritor. The resulting mixture was milled in the attritor, which was maintained at 80°C to 115°C for 2 hours with running steam through the attritor jacket. 675 Grams of ISOPAR-M® were added to the attritor at the conclusion of 2 hours, and cooled to 23°C by running water through the attritor jacket, and the contents of the attritor were ground for an additional 4 hours. About 600 grams of additional ISOPAR-M® was added and the mixture was separated from the steel balls.

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The liquid developer solids content consists of a mixture of 40 percent by weight of Rhodamine Y magenta pigment; 0.7 percent by weight Alohas as charge acceptance agent bound to the toner resin, and 59.3 percent by weight NUCREL RX-76® toner resin. The liquid developer solids content is 13.313 percent by weight and the ISOPAR-M® level is 86.687 percent by weight. To a 100 gram sample of the above mixture from the attritor (13.313 percent solids) was added 66.4 gram of ISOPAR-M® and 0.62 gram of poly(ethylene oxide-g-dimethyl siloxane) reconstitution promoting compound with a 5 weight percent of ethylene oxide in the graft copolymer. The mixture was then roll milled with 3/16" steel shots for four hours to provide a working developer with 8% toner solids and 0.37% poly(ethylene oxide-g-dimethyl siloxane) reconstitution promoting compound. The developer was used in liquid development and the undeveloped cake portion was reclaimed and redispersed in liquid carrier or liquid developer to form reclaimed liquid developer that was suitable for liquid redevelopment.--

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Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 26, line 14:

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A5

--One hundred forty six point two (146.2) grams of NUCREL RX-76®, a copolymer of ethylene and methacrylic acid with a melt index of about 800, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., and 405 grams of ISOPAR-M® (Exxon Corporation) were added to a Union Process 1S attritor (Union Process Company, Akron, Ohio) charged with 0.1857 inch (4.76 millimeters) diameter carbon steel balls. The mixture was milled in the attritor, which

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was heated with running steam through the attritor jacket to about 80°C to 115°C. for 15 minutes. Next, 107.6 grams of the magenta pigment(Sun Rhodamine Y 18:3) available from Sun Chemicals, and 16.2 grams of a reconstitution promoting compound Elvax 200W, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company, was added to the attritor. The resulting mixture was milled in the attritor, which was maintained at 80°C to 115°C for 2 hours with running steam through the attritor jacket. 675 Grams of ISOPAR-M® were added to the attritor at the conclusion of 2 hours, and cooled to 23°C by running water through the attritor jacket, and the contents of the attritor were ground for an additional 4 hours. Additional ISOPAR-M®, about 600 grams, was added and the mixture was separated from the steel balls.--

Please substitute the following amended paragraph for the pending paragraph beginning on page 27, line 1:

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--The liquid developer solids contain 40 percent by weight of Rhodamine Y magenta pigment; 6% ELVAX 200W reconstitution promoting compound and 54 percent NUCREL RX-76® toner resin. The solids level was 12.873 percent and the Isopar M level was 87.127 percent of this developer.--

Applicant has revised the specification to correct the Examiner's objections to the disclosure.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please substitute amended Claims 3, 5, and 7 for pending Claims 3, 5, and 7 as follows:

3. (Amended) A process in accordance with claim 1, further comprising where the developer cake on the a liquid receiver member is charged by a corona charger prior to developing the image.